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CITY OF OPPORTUNITY



HEALTH

REPORT

1963

HUGH J. ADDONIZIO

MAYOR

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PASCAL J. BAIOCCHI, M. D.
DIRECTOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

AARON H. HASKIN, M. D. M. P. H.
HEALTH OFFICER



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HEALTH BUDGET PURCHASES

Some people do not realize the many valuable services paid for by the Health Division budget. Too often it is felt that we merely investigate neighborhood nuisances or placard for contagious diseases. Following is some of the work made possible by our budget.

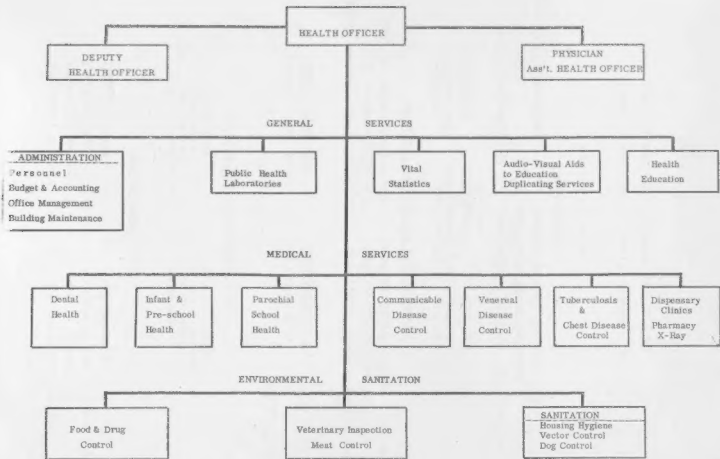
NOT ONLY - Environmental sanitation; dog licensing and rabies control; infant boarding home supervision; computation and study of vital statistics.

BUT ALSO

- 1 - Medical Care: Approximately \$400,000 or 25% of our budget is spent to provide clinic treatments, free medication, physician home visits and nurse home visits, to those individuals who are unable to provide adequate medical care for themselves, or their families, through private medical facilities.
- 2 - Disease Control and Prevention: Frequent case-finding programs are conducted for early detection of Tuberculosis and Syphilis. X-ray screening and Tuberculin Testing are two measures used most extensively at this time for finding, and thus providing early treatment for unsuspected Tuberculosis cases. The public is encouraged to take advantage of free blood test programs which are conducted routinely for the purpose of diagnosing early syphilis.

During the year 1962 our eminently successful campaign was continued against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, and for vaccination against Smallpox. The Parochial School Bureau, through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Arch-diocesan Schools, requires all new students whether enrolling for the first school grade, or transferring into this school, to have full immunization prior to admission.

- 3 - Supervision for Healthy Babies: Monthly visits are made by nurses to instruct mothers as to the proper care for babies including visits to baby stations or to private pediatricians. The home visit includes discussions of behavior problems which require prompt attention if we wish to guard against possible abnormal mental development in later life.
- 4 - Parochial School Health Program: Secure and maintain for each individual child the greatest measure of good health, conduct health educational programs with individual parents and through P.T.A. conferences, faculty conferences, health talks, and films for the teacher and students, and to continue to educate the general public through referrals to community agencies for all who request assistance. This work is conducted by the Board of Education in public schools.
- 5 - Children's Dental Care Program: Free dental treatment is provided for an approximate total of 6,000 public and parochial school children who are eligible to receive it. This service is offered at the main building of the Health Division and in nine neighborhood clinics throughout the city.
- 6 - Food Inspection: Secure maximum sanitation methods for the preparation, display, and serving of foods, and of the food establishment.
- 7 - Pure Milk: Insure a pure supply of milk (2,000,000 quarts per week). In order to ascertain that the milk is pure, every individual, item, animal, and building which is in any way associated with housing, obtaining, providing, containing or preparing milk for distribution, is thoroughly inspected.
- 8 - Hay Fever Control: Through weed extermination.



DIVISION OF HEALTH
Newark, New Jersey

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Health Officer - Aaron H. Haskin, M.D., M.P.H.

Assistant Health Officer - Michael J. Fratanuto, M.D.

GENERAL SERVICES

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION	-	Pierce C. Fellows, Supervisor
VITAL STATISTICS	-	Nathan Hershkowitz, Supervisor
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES	-	Carl Cordasco, B.S., Ph.G., Chief Supervisor

SEROLOGICAL

Meyer Levy, B.S.
Supervisor

CHEMICAL

Sara Rothberg, B.A.
Chief Chemist

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Fred Coltrell
Chief Bacteriologist

MEDICAL AND DENTAL BUREAU HEADS

CHILD HYGIENE - Ralph N. Shapiro, M.D.	OCCUPATIONAL - William T. Ramage, M.D.
CHEST DISEASES - Vincent J. Strack, M.D.	DENTAL - Harold R. Harlan, D.D.S.
VENEREAL DISEASE - Edmond Edelson, M.D.	CONTAGION - Joseph W. Gardam, M.D.

CHIEF PHARMACIST

Laurence J. Haria, Ph.G.

CHIEF VETERINARIAN

John Devine, D.V.S.

SUPERVISING CHIEF INSPECTORS

SANITATION - - - - -	-Edward A. Smith
CONTAGION - - - - -	-William S. Jennings
FOOD & DRUG - - - - -	-David E. Morgan
MEAT INSPECTION - - - - -	-Joseph Hearl

SUPERVISING NURSES

CITY DISPENSARY - - - - -	-Sarah Welch, R.N.
CHILD HYGIENE - - - - -	-Petrina Livecchi, R.N., B.S., M.S.
CHEST DISEASES - - - - -	-Frances Dlugosz, R.N.
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS - - - - -	-Mary Hoban, R.N., B.S., M.A.

Honorable Hugh J. Addonizio, Mayor Members of the City Council,
Director Pascal J. Bazzocchi, M.D. and Citizens of Newark, N.J.

The City of Newark continued its good health during 1963, (Tuberculosis 11.2 per CM, Infant Mortality 34.9 per M live Births) and an infant death rate (all causes) of 10.2. We had no prevalence of major communicable diseases. Considerable credit is again due to the cooperation of the general public and the medical profession, as well as to many private agencies working with us. Contrary to recent newspaper stories, the TB. death rate was reduced, 1963 is the 4th year without polio, and the 4th year without a death.

Organic Heart Disease and Cancer continued to be the greatest causes of death in 1963. This would naturally follow in an aging population.

There were 13,427 births or a crude rate of 32.7 per M or about average for the past eleven years. This rate usually increases during wartime and then falls off. Since this last war, however, we have continued a high rate. As Newark has many non-resident births in our hospitals, the adjusted rate is lower, or 26.0.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY

The 46 deaths and a rate of 11.2 per CM was a slight increase over the record year, 1960, but far below the normal rate of 55 prior to 1952. Treatment of bed-rest, nutrition, hospitalization and lung collapse, steadily reduced this rate from 180 in 1938 to 38.3 in 1946. In the past fourteen years, a further reduction of 80% can be only due to the so-called "wonder drugs". In measuring the health of a community, Tuberculosis mortality is one of the first rates to consider as it is directly affected by poor living conditions, malnutrition, over-crowding, low income and lack of general health knowledge by the public. It is also one of the conditions which can be so greatly benefited by a good health program. The number of cases of TB increased from 1,232 to 341. This is not a significant rise. However it is a measure of our case finding effort. In 1963 special effort in conjunction with the Essex County Case Register was carried out so that it is not surprising that there was a significant increase. The disease spreads rapidly in areas where there is frequent close contact with active patients. Living in over-crowded slum conditions makes it almost impossible to avoid such contacts; consequently, the disease rate is always highest in these sections of a city. In large northern cities where a large number of negroes are obliged to live in the so-called slum area, the Tuberculosis rate is usually high among the negroes and very often increases the rate among the other citizens, as well.

The rate among Negroes in Newark, had been reduced through properly directed effort from 389 in 1942, 203 in 1946; and 22.4 in 1961, a reduction of over 90% in 19 years.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality, like Tuberculosis mortality is an excellent measuring rod of Public Health work. There were 468 deaths under one year, among 12,968 births or a rate of 34.9 per 1000 births, slightly higher than our eleven year norm. When Child Hygiene work started in this department 40 years ago, the rate was over 100. Had that rate continued the city would have been 1,350 baby deaths last year instead of 468.

CARE OF THE SICK

The Health Division provides medical care to all residents who are indigent. Approximately 10% of the budget is used for this purpose. In addition to diagnostic procedures, medication is prescribed and prescriptions are filled. Treatments are given in the various clinics. Home calls for indigents are paid through a Medical Society Committee at \$4.00 per day visit, and \$6.00 per night visit, and to the Visiting Nurse Association for home calls at the cost of \$4.25 per nurse visit. During 1961, 2,000 home calls were made by physicians, while the Visiting Nurse Association listed 767 home calls by their nurses.

A total number of 31,251 patients made 37,894 visits to our clinics this year. Free prescriptions totaled 81,222. These figures do not include patients who visited either the venereal disease or tuberculosis clinics. Dental clinics at the main building of the Health Division provide service for adults as well as children. The neighborhood clinics are primarily for the purpose of providing care for children in both parochial and public schools systems.

INFANT WELFARE

(Monte Hygiene) Our Child Hygiene nurses made 49,426 home calls at which they not only see that mothers have pediatric service, either private or at one of our Baby Stations, but also instruct as to diet, sanitary feeding, immunization and other hygiene needs, and instruct mothers in properly handling behavior problems which, if not handled intelligently would often lead to juvenile delinquency and abnormal adult personalities. They supervised 12,073 babies.

SPANISH SPEAKING (for Porto Ricans)

The increase in Spanish speaking families mostly from Porto Rico prompted a large group of our health nurses and other employees to voluntarily take a course in Spanish.

POLIO VACCINATIONS

With the development of Salk Vaccine for Polio, we started a program to secure its maximum use, cooperating with schools and in our own clinics with over 477,000 injections, including over 90,000 children with at least their third injection. For extensive study and report of polio immunization and case development, see Contagious Disease Bureau report, herein.

SLUM, PLUMBING & INDUSTRIAL INSPECTIONS

In 1961 the Plumbing and the bulk of our Environmental Sanitation staffs were transferred to Division of Inspections which had heretofore included building inspections, etc.

GENERAL MORTALITY

Deaths from all causes number 5,338 or a crude rate of 13.0 per M on estimated population of 410,000 compared with 5,194 last year. As Newark is a hospital center for many communities, non-resident deaths far exceed deaths of Newarkers out-of-town. If we subtract the non-residents 1,171 we have an adjusted rate of 10.2 compared with 9.9 in 1962.

GENERAL MORTALITY

The following tables show the estimated population, crude deaths and death rate, as well as adjusted deaths and death rate since 1943. The census for 1960 however, indicates a total of only 465,000—a reduction of 38,000 since the 1950 census. We feel certain the census takers missed a great many, especially in the overcrowded sections of the city. We have adjusted our estimates in the following table for each of the past ten years to comply with the official census totals.

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pop. in 1000's</u>	<u>Crude Deaths</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adjust. Deaths</u>	<u>Adjust. Rate</u>
1943	440	5,523	12.6	5,043	11.5
1948	445	5,222	11.7	4,382	9.8
1953	432	5,387	12.5	4,389	10.0
1958	413	4,971	12.0	3,950	9.5
1963	410	5,338	13.0	4,167	10.2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of Newark deaths, including non-residents and the death rate per 1,000 Newarkers living from Tuberculosis in out of town sanitariums are as follows:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Org. Heart Dis.	2018	1921	2042	2007	2101	2035	2102	2116	2063
Cancer	743	706	762	718	760	716	746	729	736
Apoplexy	598	542	557	535	549	520	567	529	612
Congenital Dis.	369	387	365	377	389	325	366	313	392
Pneu. Resp. Dis.	324	333	386	310	342	360	299	381	407
Bright's Dis.Neph.	222	190	218	178	142	167	176	179	163
Tuberculosis	68	72	72	52	32	40	52	32	43

TUBERCULOSIS

The cause of tuberculosis in the children was a mortality rate of 11.2 per 100. Before we started preventive efforts about 46 years ago, that rate averaged 2.0. If that rate prevailed we would have had 800 such deaths in a year instead of 46. It is very difficult to drag in as much as a steady outflow for many years has been tried with 7. It is since use of chemotherapy started. Only ten years ago tuberculosis gives home infections to non-ambulatory needy patients.

HEART DISEASES

The major cause of mortality is naturally Organic Heart Disease with 2,593 deaths, increase of 26 over 1962. There can be little question that most of the increase is recent years. As fast as the increased life span. To discuss this, 1,270 of the heart deaths occurred then were of individuals over 65 years of age. In recent years, nervous hearts, worry and hysteria naturally contribute. The 1st World War brought it to a new high then of 663 in 1918. It dropped for some years then, but the depression brought it to another high of 1047 in 1923. World War II raised it to a new peak of 1975. It dropped in 1946 to 1663, but as anticipated, war tensions and, of course, older age has brought it up again.

LONGER LIFE - AGE AT DEATH

That we are living longer is clearly shown by study of age at death. In 1962, 1,290 of 1,308 deaths occurred to persons who had reached 45 years of age or 80%, compared with only 47% thirty years ago. This year 2,630 were over 65, or 49% compared with only 22% thirty years ago.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 8 maternal deaths out of 13,427 births plus 317 still births, or a rate of 6 per thousand deliveries. There were no puerperal septicemia deaths and have had only four in ten years. Maternal mortality has been decreased 80% since the Medical Society formed a Maternal Welfare Commission to cooperate in this work with us some twenty five years ago (see index, Puerperal Deaths).

TYPHOID FEVER

A former major cause of illness and mortality is worthy of mention. Before universal pure water and milk pasteurization it was a serious problem. We have had a typhoid death in fifteen years, and only 87 cases in that time. All of these were proven to be out-of-town infections.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY PRINCIPAL CAUSES SINCE 1943

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total	344	212	228	195	214
Auto & Motor.	90	40	30	57	55
Acc. Falls	87	78	96	101	32
Fire	1	13	28	18	20
Other Burns	15	11	6	1	11
Asph. Beding	1	12	4	3	22
Carbon Monox.	-	1	-	-	-
Drowning	13	18	7	4	-
Heat Exhaustion	4	8	15	-	-
Illuminating Gas	23	14	1	1	4
Railroad&Bus	9	2	3	1	2
Miscellaneous	44	18	18	9	8

BIRTH STATISTICS

There were 13,427 births or a crude birth rate of 32.7 per thousand. Being a hospital center, Newark had 4,043 non-resident births; Subtracting this and adding 1,270 known Newark births out-of-town, we have an adjusted total of 10,654 Newark births, or an adjusted birth rate of 26.0 per thousand. The following table shows statistics since 1948 compared with 1936. Note the drastic change in hospital, home and midwife deliveries. Although more of a social than a public health problem the rate of births out of wedlock is startling. Of the 1,727 births out of wedlock, 1,672 were Newark babies, which means that of the 10,654 Newark babies, over 15% were reported as births out of wedlock.

Total Births ----	13,427	Still Births	317
Males ----	6,840	Out of Wedlock	1,727
Females ---	6,587		

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Bths.</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Adj. No.</u>	<u>Bths. Rate</u>	<u>Hosp. Del.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Home Phys.</u>
1943	11,856	26.9	8,428	19.1	11,230	194	432
1948	13,703	30.8	9,300	20.9	13,434	46	223
1953	14,116	32.4	9,321	21.5	13,961	22	133
1958	13,615	32.9	10,206	24.7	13,399	8	208
1963	13,427	32.7	10,654	26.0	13,269	80	78

Note: Rates have been changed from previous reports to adjust population gradually since 1950 to present 410,000.

GENERAL SERVICES

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ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Bureau supervises the functions of the entire Division for the Health Officer. This includes Accounting, Maintenance and Cleaning, Personnel Records and Assignment, Building Maintenance, Cleaning and Heating.

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

Pierce Fellows, Supervisor

The Bureau of Audio-Visual Education operates in diverse ways to acquaint the public and various interested groups with functions of the Division of Health and the services available. In turn the delegations of these individuals and groups to the public is this Bureau's cooperation. The Bureau conducts a school for training of health workers in the proper and scientific handling of films. Attendance is compulsory for all workers. The course of instruction includes lecture by staff members and suggestions by slides and recordings to further illustrate the material. Sixty films shown each turn over of personnel in the food industry this is a continuing commitment of 60 persons a year apply for training.

In addition to the films with that Bureau for in-service training programs for the health care community using motion pictures, slides, recordings and other mass communication media.

The Bureau is responsible for supervising organization and as such is responsible for the preparation of reports, statistics, reports, etc. Most of this printed material is distributed to the community through the Central Bureau of the Division. A series of films is also distributed to the Bureau for training efforts in this connection. A permanent film unit office duplicating slides and films are used as a permanent film bureau. The Bureau is budgeted for materials and distributes and stationary supplies to the Division of Health.

Audio-visual education activities of the Bureau in the Division of Health will also include the preparation of films and services. Typical use of this service would include photographs and diagrams for presenting sanitary code violations, color slides in educational materials, but also one illustration of a movie or slide board film to recruit nurses, or pictures for public information.

When special mass mobilization programs are conducted, such as polio, influenza, the Bureau provides a fully equipped sound track to bring out work to the streets and the steps of the public. An appropriate message is pre-recorded and played back on a tape recorder in this mobile unit.

VITAL STATISTICS

Nathan Herashkowitz, Supervisor

The Bureau received 11,417 births, 5,796 deaths and 4,433 marriage certificates in 1963. It prepares reference cards for each, micro-films all of them, and sends the original certificates to the State Department of Vital Statistics in Boston. All birth and death certificates are also put on 35 mm microfilm cards to assist in preparing studies and reports. Individual birth certificates are prepared and mailed without charge. Testostat copies for death certificates and deaths must also be sent to the city of residence.

Marriage permits are issued on many old records are reissued by request. This is often a slow procedure. Prior to micro-filming, such data was copied in card index in old books, most of which were rapidly deteriorating, but have now been micro-filmed which will require 5% of the space needed for the books or save hours of time looking up even one old record.

The requests for old records such as births, deaths, or marriages, is in addition to routine work outlined above. During 1963, more than 44,000 such requests were made and persons issued with actual cash receipts of \$66,100. The fee for records was increased in 1957 from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per record, and 50 cents for each burial or removal permit, both formerly free.

Many free records in addition to above are supplied for veterans, school verification and official agencies, and many thousands of corrections in original certificates, must be made.

COMPLAINTS PROCESSING BUREAU

Milton Goodman, A.B., LL.B.

Complaints Processing Officer

Although the Department of Law handles all municipal legal work, the Complaints Processing Officer, who is a lawyer with public health training and experience as the Health Officer, acts as liaison between the office of the Commissioner of Health and the various enforcement bureaus from which the drawn legal complaints originate.

During 1963 - 1,231 cases were the subject of filed court complaints. In addition 13 state cases secured, \$28,940.50 in penalties were imposed.

The Complaints Processing Officer in addition to supervising three stenographers and one typewriter, attends all court hearings. He also conducts administrative hearings as the designate of the Director of Health and Welfare.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning, heating and general maintenance is provided for our Main Building, 3 annexes and considerable maintenance for 24 outside health stations and neighborhood clinics. It provides elevator operation, night watch service, etc.

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and water examinations for the Health Division, and diagnostic tests for local hospitals, physicians and Health Division Clinics.

Mayer Levy, B.Sc.--Supv. of the Police.
Sara Weinberg, B.A.--Su v. Chem. Serv. Lab.
Fred G. Groll, B.A.--Asst. Dir. of the Police.

<u>Waterborne Disease</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Serological & Smear</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Positive</u>
Amoebic Dysentery	5	0	Presumptive (W.D.N.I.)	5,446	208
Shigellosis	1,203	160	Intestinal	2,330	104
Enteric Fever	2	3	Domestic	212	45
Enteric Dysentery	68	29	Int'l. Sources	16,375	919
Shigellosis	5	0	Unsanitary	4,556	434
Enteric Dysentery	22	4	Local Source	5,321	2,644
Shigellosis	18	37	Quant. Tests	1,250	1,250
Enteric Dysentery A & B	1	0	Hospital	2,411	600
Enteric Dysentery	40	0	Total W.D. tests	33,277	5,660
Vincent's Angina Smears	63	16			
Trich. Vag.	412	117			
Shigellosis Smears	11,579	2,111	Confirm. Wassermanns	0,354	4,54
Shigellosis Cultures	642	56	Spinal Fluids Wass.	465	17
Undulant Fever	0	0	RH Fact. Determ.-pos	6,105	
Enteric Dysentery	76	9	RH Fact. Determ.-neg	674	
Epidemic Meningitis	0	0	Heter. Antib. Determ.	18	
Water-pool examinations	233		Urinalysis	5,827	
Water-pool exams.	1,877		Complete Blood Counts	200	
Shellfish	22		Blood Sugars	1,715	
Frozen Confections	159		Sedimentation Rates	100	
Food - Cakes			Bleeding & Clotting Time	10	
Food - Ice Creams, etc.			Pandy's	0	
Food - Milk, etc.					
Food - Rinse water, pollen					
Food - F.D. Cultures	1,207				
Total	10,114	2,591	Total Serol. & Smear	50,527	10,312

Category	Total	Notes:- Specific examinations included
Ice Cream	1,753	horsemeat, added sulphites, excessive fat content in meats,
Food - City Water	540	artificial coloring and flavoring, fat percentages, oils,
Meat	254	drugs, as well as routine tests of swimming pool water for free chlorine.
Phosphatase Tests	141	
Miscellaneous tests	105	
Number of analyses	2,726	
	226	
	8,189	
	4,104	TOTAL TESTS - all labs 24,400

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1962

1963

Personal Services
(Salaries) 449 Employees \$1,879,711.12
Other than Personal Services 210,981.00
Total \$2,090,692.12

Personal Services
(Salaries) 450 Employees \$1,957,481.00
Other than Personal Services 198,332.00
Total \$2,155,813.00

EXPENSES (other than salaries)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Dr. Home Calls	6,882.00	5,916.00
Nurse's Calls V.N.A.	1,043.00	2,887.00
Drugs-Clinic Supps.	55,482.00	52,865.00
Lab & Dental Equip. & Supplies	9,403.00	10,135.00
X-Ray Film Service	7,513.00	7,525.00
Tele Service	11,234.00	12,771.00
Postage	5,715.00	6,669.00
Polio & Flu Vaccine	1,910.00	435.00
Automobile	2,870.00	=

In Service Training	780.00	681.00
Careless-Traffic Allow.	1,600.00	1,600.00
Milk-Food Samples	900.00	900.00
Concessions to State	1,143.00	1,143.00
Furn. & Clin. Equip.	11,648.00	3,864.00
Light & Heat	10,133.00	9,970.00
Rent Annex & Stats.	11,925.00	16,474.00
Printing & Stat.	14,365.00	15,900.00
Miscellaneous	1,143.00	1,143.00
	<u>\$16,748.00</u>	<u>\$16,770.00</u>

RECEIPTS

NOTE: These receipts are deposited with the City as Misc'l receipts and are not reflected in our Budget.

Permits
Chicken, Animal, etc. 57.00

Licenses
Chicken License 320.00
Ice Wagons 89.00
Meat Jobbers 1,650.00
Refuse Trucks 88.00
Milk Store - Del. 3,894.00
Meat Plant 4,350.00
Live Poultry 20.00
Laboratory Fees 378.00
Med. Soc. Work 165.00
RX Bottle Sales 399.70
Tele Refund Toll Stas. 17.95
Miscellaneous 596.70
Fees for birth, death & marriage records 66,102.30
Total \$78,127.85

DOG CONTROL ACCOUNT

A separate "Dog Control Account" is also kept. Dog license receipts maintain the fund which pays all cost except salaries such as dog trucks, fuel, etc. - 1963 balance Jan. 1, 1963 \$2,000.00

<u>Receipts</u>	
10,469 Dog Lic.	34,024.25
522 Dogs redeemed	2,537.00
2 Pet Shop Lic.	20.00
2 Kennel Lic.	20.00
	<u>6,601.25</u>
1963 Total Receipts	\$44,661.21

DISBURSEMENTS

State Fees	2,617.25
Shelter Rent	11,666.66
Vaccinations	3,607.00
Stamps-Printing	706.39
Miscellaneous	624.27
	<u>\$19,221.57</u>
Jan 1964 Balance on hand	\$25,439.64

DAIRY INSPECTION ACCOUNT

A separate "Dairy Inspection Account" is also kept for cost of out-of-town inspections. Dealers pay such cost as travel, hotel, meals, etc. They maintain a balance at all times.

Expended 1962
\$4,510.18

Expended 1963
\$26,316.65

Balance on hand Jan 3, 1964.....\$20,776.66

MORTALITY TRENDS FOR 50 YEARS

Rates Per 100,000

Year	Population 1900's	Census months	Crude Death Rate per 1000	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever	Diph- theria
1913	380	5,562	14.63	6.9	7.9	28.0
1918	430	8,483	19.72	2.6	3.5	19.1
1923	439	5,221	11.67	1.1	2.5	7.7
1928	474	5,512	11.63	1.3	1.0	20.0
1933	452	4,930	10.91	0.9	0.5	0.2
1938	458	4,970	10.85	0.2	0.4	0.2
1943	440	5,702	12.55	0.2	none	0.2
1948	445	5,087	11.43	none	none	none
1953	440	5,387	12.18	none	none	none
1958	413	4,971	12.03	none	none	none
1963	410	5,338	13.00	none	none	none

INFANT MORTALITY RATES (1st Day, 1st Month, 1 year, etc.)

Year	Under 1 Day	Next 6 Days	Under 1 Week	Over 1 week Under 1 mo.	Total Under 1 mo.	Over 1 Month Under 1 yr.	Total Under 1 yr.
1907	9.7	6.7	16.3	5.5	21.8	15.7	37.5
1913	9.2	8.3	17.6	3.8	21.5	9.4	30.9
1918	8.6	10.0	18.6	3.4	21.9	7.1	29.0
1923	11.2	7.2	18.3	3.2	21.5	7.1	28.6
1928	12.0	10.8	22.8	3.5	26.4	9.5	35.9
1933	15.8	10.3	26.1	2.7	28.7	6.2	34.9

In 1944 The Post-Neonatal Rate Was 39.9 Compared With Our Present Rate Of 6.2

TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS 1918 - 1963

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Year	Total	Under 1	1 and 2	2 and 3	Total	Under 4	4-24	25-44	45-64	Over 65
1918	5,884	1	0	431	2,482	19	78	2,068	1,794	1,218
1923	5221	756	163	136	1055	196	305	872	1503	1290
1928	5735	626	156	186	968	245	304	1002	1794	1422
1933	5128	356	68	96	520	141	215	914	1775	1563
1938	5116	310	29	45	384	86	179	751	1845	1871
1943	5702	367	24	44	435	66	148	660	2074	2313
1948	5222	388	22	21	431	29	73	502	1949	2237
1953	5387	364	24	33	421	39	55	493	1906	2473
1958	4971	437	39	32	508	33	41	425	1596	2368
1963	5338	468	34	39	541	41	84	466	1571	2635

Note: Total deaths include all deaths in Newark, both resident and non-resident, as well as deaths of New Yorkers at all four institutions.

BIRTHS-ATTENDANT & PLACE OF DELIVERY

Year	Total Births	Non-Res. Births	Home Deliveries	Phys. M.W. & Others	Per Cent Del. in Hospitals	
1943	11,856	3,978	11,230	432	194	94.7
1953	14,116	5,570	13,961	133	22	98.9
1958	13,615	4,616	13,399	208	8	98.2
1963	13,427	4,043	13,269	78	80	98.8

STILLBIRTHS & MATERNAL DEATHS

Year	Puer. Mort.	Mat. Mort.	Total Deaths	Still Births	Still Births Per 1,000 Del.
1918	53	4.5	11,601	535	44.1
1928	69	6.7	9,802	385	37.6
1938	23	2.8	7,936	247	29.8
1948	10	.7	13,703	306	21.8
1953	10	.7	14,116	330	22.9
1958	7	.5	13,615	281	20.0
1963	8	.6	13,427	317	23.7

OTHER INTERESTING HEALTH TRENDS 1918 - 1963

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	Deaths Infant Under 1 Yr.	Mortal- ity--	Births	Birth Rate	Diarr. Deaths Und 5	T.B. Deaths*	T.B. Rate	Diph- theria Deaths	Typh. Dths.	Br. Is. Dis. Deaths	Org. Heart Deaths
1918	1215	104.7	11,575	27.0	331	798	185.5	82	15	229	633
1923	756	68.0	11,110	25.3	133	406	92.3	34	11	43	727
1928	626	63.8	9,802	20.7	78	412	86.1	35	5	288	1002
1933	356	45.1	7,897	17.6	18	388	88.8	1	2	128	1091
1938	310	39.1	7,936	17.3	12	287	92.7	1	2	149	1201
1943	367	30.9	11,856	26.9	15	294	96.8	1	0	276	1973
1948	388	28.3	13,703	30.8	2	232	92.1	0	0	271	1804
1953	364	25.8	14,116	32.1	6	97	42.3	0	0	241	1963
1958	439	32.1	13,615	30.5	8	52	11.6	0	0	178	2007
1963	468	34.9	13,427	32.7	14	46	11.2	0	0	161	2093

* Includes Newark Residents who died out-of-town ** For neo-natal rate see (other mort. trends)

1963 Deaths from Specific Causes By Age, Showing Percentage By Age.

Cause of Death	Under 5 Yrs								Over 5		
	Total	%	5-24	%	25-44	%	45-64	%	65+	%	
All Causes	638	44	19	12.5	263	136	8.7	157	20.4	263	49.5
Heart Disease	11	41	10	16	20	7	11	27	221	41.8	
T.B. -All Forms	46	1	2.1	1	2.1	17	37.0	19	41.4	8	17.4
Pneumonia	163	1	0.6	7	4.3	34	21.5	60	36.7	61	37.4
Cancer	736	2	0.3	6	0.8	55	7.6	337	45.7	336	45.6
Accidents	612	6	0.9	4	0.6	37	6.1	132	24.7	414	67.6
Organic Heart Disease	109	9	6.4	11	10.5	130	6.7	698	31.1	1275	61.0
Infants	214	38	17.8	27	12.6	27	12.6	39	18.2	83	38.8

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR BY CAUSES OF DEATH 1918 - 1963

Year	Meas- les	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneu- monia	Menin- gitis	Diarr- hea	Other Cont. Diseases	Con- genital Frenatur	All Other	Total
1923	15	32	94	10	105	21	376	103	756
1933	2	2	75	2	18	10	191	56	356
1943	0	1	41	5	14	5	255	46	367
1953	0	3	23	2	6	1	297	32	364
1963	0	0	23	6	13	0	387	39	468

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES - BY CAUSES 1962 -1963
(Specific Death Rate Per 100,000)

	1962		1963	
	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths
Total - All Causes	12.7	7,244	13.0	7,338
Diabetes Mellitus	6.8	28	7.1	30
Septicemia	4.1	20	3.7	19
Peritonitis	6.6	27	4.1	18
Leukemia	7.0	28	7.1	29
Pulm. Ems. & Inf.	13.4	55	16.1	68
Infantile Paralysis	0	0	0.1	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0.1	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0
Meninges	0	0	0.0	0
Polio	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0.0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0.0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0.0	0
Influenza	0	0	3.7	3
Epidemic Meningitis	0.5	2	0.7	3
Other Epidemic Diseases	0.7	3	1.7	7
Tuberculosis (Lung)	11.2	46	9.5	39
" Meningitis	0.5	2	0.3	2
" Other Forms	1.0	4	1.2	5
Cancer - Malig. Tumor	177.8	729	80.0	736
Simple Meningitis	2.9	12	3.4	14
Apoplexy-Soft. of Brain	129.2	52	130.0	612
Organic Heart	10.8	51	10.0	48
Lobar Pneumonia	20.1	10	2.0	8
Broncho Pneumonia	2.0	10	2.0	12
Other Respiratory	42.4	174	3.0	267
Diseases of Stomach	7.3	3	7.1	29
Diarrhea (under 5 yrs.)	4.6	19	3.0	14
Appendicitis	1.7	7	0	0
Hernia & Int. Obst.	8.5	0	0	37
Cirrhosis of Liver	19.2	74	11.7	18
Nephritis	43.7	174	40	163
Puerperal Septicemia	0	0	0	1
Other Puerperal Dis.	1.7	7	1.7	7
Congenital Diseases	76.3	0	30.2	392
Old Age	1.0	4	2.1	10
Accidents	4.6	224	12.2	214
Homicide	13.7	0	12.7	0
Suicide	8.5	0	7.3	36
Ill Defined Causes	21.7	89	20.0	86
All Other Causes	31.2	128	42.2	171

Note: Total Rates Are Based On Our 1963 Estimated Population Of 410,000

SANITARY DIVISION

Edward A. Smith - Supervising Chief Inspector

The primary purpose of the Sanitary Division of the Department of Health is to look after the sanitary condition of the City and to enforce the Sanitary and Housing Codes.

The personnel of the Sanitary Division is composed as follows: one Chief Inspector, one Assistant Chief Inspector, one Clerk Stenographer, and fifteen Sanitary Inspectors.

For the purpose of inspection, The City of Newark is divided into fifteen districts. To cover these districts, the Inspectors use their own cars.

The usual procedure in abating a nuisance is to have the Inspector serve a written notice, a pad of which he carries about his person at all times. This notice is served on the person or firm responsible for the violation, giving a specified time in which to abate the nuisance. A copy of the notice is kept on file in the office, of all breaches investigated by inspectors. This office copy of the notice specifies the violations found, number of visits and legal action taken. The file copy of the notice is not removed from the active file in the office until all violations contained thereon are abated. On failure to comply with notice, the violator is summoned before the Health Officer to show cause for neglect to comply with the notice. Persons who fail to answer the summons of the Health Officer and those who neglect to abate the violations within the time set by the Health Officer, are turned in for legal action.

The following is a summary of the activities of this Division:

Sanitation

Hearings Held (No. of Cases)	249	Nuisances Confirmed	17,291
Cases Prosecuted	365	Notices Served	17,304
Convictions	340	Abatements	16,630
Total Inspections	50,023	Complaints unjustified	1,100
Complaints Investigated	10,542		

The nuisances confirmed included hundreds of different conditions. The largest in number were the following:

Heat (Insufficient or defective equipment)	453	Dog-Cat Conditions-Barking, Filth, Odors	4,233
Insanitary housekeeping	443	Defective Walls-Ceilings, etc.	999
Overcrowding (Insuf. Airspace)	183	Rodent & Vermin Infes.	1,541
Accumulations (Garbage, etc.)	1,351	Cellar Sleeping	19
Garbage Cans (Insuf. Improper)	889	Weeds	159
Sewage-Accumulations, etc.	144		

License & Permits After inspection and approval, following permits were granted:

Ice Trucks	29	Refuse Trucks	44
Keeping Fowl	66	Animal Permits	4

Fumigation Control Extermination and other procedures by use of dangerous gas is limited to licensed fumigators who must pass a written examination. Every fumigation is then supervised. Work also includes rodent and vermin investigation.

Rummage Sale Fumigations	47	Structure Demolitions	69
Factory & Brewery Fumig.	14	City & Private Dump Insp.	11
Freight Cars Fumigations	4		

Rabies Control The same group of inspectors investigated all animal bites (which must be reported), and quarantine the biting animals for ten days. If animal is well at end of that quarantine, it is released and it proves the animal did not have rabies in the infectious stage at the time of biting. The bitten person in that case does not need the posteur treatments (which we provide free for Newark residents when animal has been found to be rabies infected).

During the year, 2,448 bites were investigated (2,225 dogs, 41 cats, 68 other animals). No biting animal proved positive and no one was given the Pasteur Treatment.

Weed Control (Hay Fever and Poison Ivy) In addition to serving notice on owner of property where weeds are rampant, one of our maintenance workers operates a truck with spraying facilities. Many of the worst spots are publicly owned or of doubtful ownership. He sprayed 387 such places, mostly during the ragweed pollination period as that is the principal offender in causing "hayfever". Such jobs vary from small lots to such places as a strip 25' x 2200', another 10' x 3000' and one 25' x 6000'. The material used included chemicals destroying both ragweed and poison ivy.

Throughout the year this Division received numerous complaints from the Child Hygiene Division relative to peeling paint in homes occupied by children under the age of four years. Inspections were made of each case and samples of paint taken and submitted to our laboratory for analyses. Written notices were served upon the owners of the properties inspected, to scrape all loose paint from walls, ceilings, and woodwork, and to repaint with paint containing less than 1% of lead or paper.

DOG CONTROL

Lawrence Rogers, Supervisor of Dog Control

During 1964, the number of stray dogs and cats which must be owned, licensed and vaccinated by the Humane Society is 1,444, this arrangement was that of an agreement. The Health Division secured two dog antibodies of str. can. from the University of California. The Humane Society is paid approximately \$1,000 per year to supply food and feeding for all animals picked up by animal control officers, to be released if, etc.

The shelter contract, as well as the cost of the dog, equipment and all expenses other than those as above listed covered by the dog license fees. (See Financial Report Page).

Dog Licenses Issued \$3.25 each	10,469
"Seeing Eye" Dog Licenses (Free)	6
Pet Shops Licensed - \$10. each	2
Kennel Licenses - \$10. each	2
Dogs Redeemed by Owners	522

The City pays the bulk of cost of each license fee and the state provides free rabies vaccine. The City offers free rabies vaccination for each licensed dog, and pays the veterinarian and a small fee of \$1.00 for each vaccination. In 1964, the annual vaccination of dogs, was we feel confident that our present freedom from rabies will continue. It is now 17 years since rabies occurred here, but we still have 34 rabid dogs, and 2 persons exposed. Rabies treatment. The annual cost of \$100 per year was started at that time. Under the free vaccination arrangement, 1,444 licensed dogs were vaccinated this year.

The animal control during the year picked up 2,044 licensed dogs and also picked up 1,444 stray cats. Owners of dogs picked up and redeemed from the shelter upon payment of a \$5.00 fee to the City. The City's sanitation department trucks pick up dead animals at the shelter or on the street. Dogs are destroyed if not released in a reasonable time. These trucks picked up 6,624 dead cats and 8,989 dead dogs during the year.

MILK AND DAIRY INSPECTIONS

	<u>INSPECTED</u>	<u>REIN INSPECTED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>EXCLUDED</u>
Pasteurizing Plants	209	5	214	0
Receiving Plants	279	3	282	0
Dairies	9,147	493	9,640	1
Ice Cream Plants & Counter				
Freezers	189	0	189	0
Manufacturing Plants (Milk) Prod.,		0	1	0
Depots	13	0	13	0
TOTALS	9,838	501	10,339	1

	<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL</u>	<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Milk and Cream Samples	2,698	2,621	5,319
Ice Cream, Other Frozen Confections	167	167	334

SPECIFIC CITY INSPECTIONS

Inspections - 17,103

Complaints Investigated	421
Notices Served	1,883
Embargo Notices Served	1,754
Suspected Food Poison Investigations	86
Utensil Swab Samples	21
Dipper Water Samples	1,376
Miscellaneous Samples Taken	79

MILK LICENSES

Total Receipts	1,728
	\$3,694

VETERINARY MEAT INSPECTION BUREAU

JOHN J. DEVINE, V.M.D.
Chief Veterinarian

JOSEPH H. HEARL
Supv. Chief Meat Inspector

This Bureau is the first inspection of meat and poultry products in the State, as to wholesomeness and fitness for food. We inspect all meat processing and poultry slaughtering plants, wholesale and retail plant outlets and stores. We also inspect the commissaries of the U. S. Navy, large hotels, meat and fish markets, and all forms of poultry, and meat freight cars. We inspect all deliveries of meat, fish and poultry to all City institutions. This Bureau also conducts the lectures given at the Food Handler School, a four day course held daily, four days a week, from 10:00 to 11:00 AM, afternoons from 2:00 to 4:00 PM to all persons seeking application for a food handler's certificate. It also carries out a staff of trained meat inspectors and veterinarians with State licenses.

City of Newark, N. J. Meat Inspection Service is regulated with some fifty five meat processing establishments licensed by this Bureau.

FOLOWING ARE THE RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1934

Inspections & Regulations (15,747)

Abattoirs	38	Wholesale Live Poultry	1,451
Wholesale Meat & Dressed		Truckloads of Poultry	1,281
.....	1,234	Wholesale Fish	78
.....	92	Provision Mfg. Plants	1,000
.....	12	Retail Establishments	1,000
.....	33	City Institutions (Ice Cream)	
		TOTAL	1,747

..... lbs. of poultry, meat and fish products.

..... lbs. of meat, poultry and fish products for distribution inspections.

Samples for analysis	110	<u>License Fees (\$6,275.00)</u>	
Complaints Investigated	61	Poultry Slaughterhouse ...	\$ 350.00
Notices served	238	Meat	1,655.00
Abatements	200	Meat	4,250.00
Court Cases Fines \$100.00	10	Live Poultry	20.00
		TOTAL	\$6,275.00

Joseph W. Gardam, M.D., Physician-in-Charge
 Newark Division, Communicable Disease Supervisor

"Better things, providing place to live, and a better life if it can be, but one good custom should corrupt the world."

During the year, our changing times have brought their problems and rewards to the Newark Division. Modern sanitation, modern medicine, improved water supply, better education, and continual immunization have all taken their toll in improving our situation. However, the increase in mass transportation has brought the world nearer than ever before and the most infectious diseases are now being collected with a rare disease today in India, Africa, or some other distant land, and be in our own area tomorrow bringing the diseases to them. In view of this, North America is the only country that has not been free of smallpox this year. The development of port fever with its tremendous increase in shipping, plus the addition of regular passenger service to the Atlantic Ocean, has also added to our problems. Here again, unusual disease has been readily imported and infect our citizens. A good illustration of this type of infection occurred in October when a freighter came into Port Newark from Africa. Of its crew of 57, six cases of active malaria and 10 asymptomatic cases were picked up and actively treated. These were true Plasmodium falciparum infections identified in blood smears, and from the incubation period we felt that mosquito bites in Nigeria and West Africa were the probable sources. One man died on the ship prior to its arrival at Philadelphia, the last port before Newark. When quarantine was lifted, the ship left here for Montreal with its crew definitely approved. Many imported smallpox contacts have been watched in the incubation period and then released. Likewise, we have had to look up on Plague, Meningitis, Typhoid, and Cholera. These unusual diseases are the problems they entail add to our burden, but they do save our life interesting and keep us alert. Basically 1963 was not too different than 1962, and a few points of interest are noted below in detail.

MALARIA (FALCIPARUM): This year has shown a drop of almost 50% in the reported cases for the preceding year. These cases are still a source of worry because they are serious, and a little can be done to prevent new cases. Increased activity on the part of Blood Bank Supervisors, and more adequate history as to the source or presence of jaundice, has been helpful in checking this manner of spread. We urge all physicians to report these, and all other communicable diseases promptly, so we can speed our investigation.

HEPATITIS A CASES REPORTED TO NEWARK DIVISION OF HEALTH: 153 CASES

Age Group:

0 to 4:	0 cases	35 to 44:	22 cases	Male:	98
5 - 9:	3 "	45 - 54:	11 "	Female:	65
10 - 14:	9 "	55 - 64:	10 "		
15 - 19:	28 "	65 - 74:	7 "	Newark Cases:	131
20 - 24:	36 "	75 - 84:	1 "	Treated in Hospitals:	106
25 - 34:	42 "			Treated at Home:	25

Non-residents treated in Newark Hospitals: 32

Salmonella Typhimurium: Little change in incidence has occurred although we are above the 1962 rate. The interesting factor in this disease is that all restrictions on contacts were removed as of July 1, and the last six months have shown no increase or spread. Cases still must be reported and quarantined. We still recommend penicillin be given as a preventive to the contacts.

Salmonella: No actual cases of Typhoid or Para Typhoid have occurred, but 17 cases of various rare strains of Salmonella have been reported and studied in detail. Our laboratory, plus the Beth Israel Hospital in New York City, and the Communicable Identification Disease Center in Georgia, have made positive identification of the types of organisms in these cases.

Motor Vehicle: Mandatory reporting and check-up by the Motor Vehicle Agency and the Department of Labor during the activity of these people to prevent damage to other people as well as themselves, gives us an apparent decrease of these cases.

Immunization: The last 3 years have gone by without a single case of this dread disease. This is due, in no small way, to the continual preventive activity by the Child Welfare Clinics, the Health Department Clinic, schools--both public and Parochial, private physicians, and this Bureau, in immunizing over 75% of Newark's population with the Salk Vaccine. Enforcement of the regulations requiring immunization prior to admission to school has been an important factor in maintaining our high standards of immunization. Beginning in March, 1964, the Essex County drive with Salk vaccine will be started. It is recommended that all ages from a few months to 10 years be given this vaccine, and it is hoped that we will manage to protect many more people and wipe out Polio in this area forever.

SALK VACCINE INJECTIONS -- CITY OF NEWARK 1955--1963

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	TOTAL
All Schools	53,877	59,653	56,346	58,521		227,912
Parochial Schools	15,727	15,112	L., L.	15,006		45,845
Madison Ave. Sta.	11,000	37,841	30,350	6,663		15,657
Health Dept. Cl.	14,260	7,962	3,697	3,641		34,560
Private	2,223	2,334	1,625	180		7,262
Adults	11,361	8,957	7,234	2,923	111	30,616
	113,533	131,789	113,974	87,568	111	437,102

COMMUNAL DIPHTERIA--PERTUSSIS--WHOOPING COUGH

VACCINATIONS

YEAR	PRIVATE DOCTORS	HEALTH CLINICS	TOTAL	YEAR	HEALTH CLINICS	PRIVATE DOCTORS	TOTAL
1955	1179	3654	7833				
1956	3877	4112	7989				
1957	7022	3644	5666				
1958	1610	4756	6420	1957	4251	1553	5804
1959	1148	4094	6112	1958	5053	1322	6375
1960	1175	6925	8107	1959	4322	1886	6008
1961	741	6664	7395	1960	6036	1044	7080
1962	830	9690	10520	1961	4893	678	5571
1963	950	11220	12170	1962	5640	753	6393
				1963	4412	716	6328

MORBIDITY REPORT - 1953--1963

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Mo. A.
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	201	212	29	216	445	345	346	195	245	226	236	226
Typh. Fever	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para Typhoid	1	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undulant Fever	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Shigellosis	184	171	102	143	153	152	151	225	202	214	251	151
Amoebiasis	251	222	274	466	775	671	607	525	525	500	307	525
Infantile Par.	18	8	1	8	14	11	7	13	10	1	10	10
Whooping Cough	34	49	62	9	7	54	10	5	0	0	0	9
Scarlet Fever	256	237	154	24	110	25	75	22	41	28	23	75
Shigellosis	262	343	483	1375	6488	2188	5332	2563	4305	2556	3547	3431
Amoebiasis	11	6	5	3	6	11	1	1	1	1	7	5
Vinc. Angina	65	120	76	65	24	7	7	11	13	10	12	13
Cyth. Neonat.	2	3	9	10	2	4	3	5	9	4	8	4
Puerp. Fev.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Amebic Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
Shigellosis	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Amoebiasis	54	10	20	15	226	34	24	27	23	21	25	20
Shigellosis	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Amoebiasis	30	29	29	34	47	114	69	106	71	48	66	40
Strept. Throat	0	4	1	3	4	10	9	8	18	11	11	8
Amoebiasis	28	28	54	78	57	71	56	52	46	117	223	57
Acute Hepatitis	9	56	22	52	29	21	29	39	253	267	163	39
Salmonella											15	

CULTURE COLLECTORS' REPORT

	Vinc. Ang.	Cultures	Sputum Jars	Wassermanns	Neisser	Total
Stations	25	145	209	1457	2263	10,403
Amoebiasis	20	209	536	1465	1707	17,130
Stations Vis.						5,780

ADDITIONAL BUREAU ACTIVITIES -- 1963

Inspectors' Home Visits - Quarantine & Isolation	4,07
Soho Discharges	23
Wrong Addresses	60
Complaints Investigated	118
Immunization Investigations (DPT & Polio)	5,491
Reinspections	665
Supplies Delivered (Dr. cards, Salk vac., etc.)	56
Water samples (from swimming pools, etc. Jan.-Dec.)	264
TOTAL VISITS.....	10,756

FRANCESCO, M.D., ASST. HEALTH OFFICER

W. L. H. J. N.

Supervisor Public Health Nurses

The City of Newark provides, through its Health Division, medical care, treatments and services without charge to its medically indigent relief clients. Home nursing care is also provided through a staff of physicians who volunteer on call to render such service. These physicians are paid the amount allocated for this purpose in the City Budget and the budget for the Health Division. During 1963, home calls were made by physicians at a rate of four dollars (\$4.00) per day visit and six dollars \$6.00 per night visit. The maximum amount which may be paid to a physician for one visit, where several members of the family are treated, is \$10.00 for day calls and \$15.00 for night calls.

Payment to the Visiting Nurse Association is made in the same manner as to the physicians. The Association bills the City at the rate of five dollars \$5.00 per visit. During 1-63 the Visiting Nurses visited a total of 707 patients for whom the City was to accept payment responsibility. Of this number, 202 were relief clients and the remainder were classified as medically indigent. Investigation through the Health Division's Social Service Bureau resulted in 576 of these patients being rejected. Patients may be rejected because of pending compensation claim or the worker may find that the patient is financially able to pay the nurse's service. Very often some member of the family is willing to assume responsibility for payment when the need is brought to their attention.

The Social Service Bureau workers determine the eligibility of all patients who apply for clinic care. Patients who are receiving relief benefits are those classified, b, the intake worker, as being medically indigent and accepted initially. When an applicant for clinic care is able to pay a nominal fee, without causing hardship to himself or his family, he is referred to one of the private hospital clinics within the City. Emergency treatment is always available and the patient is carefully instructed as to follow-up care either at the Dispensary or elsewhere. Essex County relief clients, or patients who possess the funds to procure private care are not eligible for clinic care, except as previously stated for one required emergency treatment.

A physical examination is given to all new City Employees and relief clients at the Dispensary.

Clinic services are serviced by a part-time staff of physicians under the supervision of Dr. Warren E. Maskin, Health Officer; and Dr. Michael Santantonio, Asst. Health Officer; and a full time staff of registered nurses.

Total treatments for 1963 averaged 57,894 for 31,251 individual patients. Approximately 30% of these patients were relief clients.

The number of clinic treatments listed here do not include those of the Chest, Dental or Venereal Disease Bureaus which are listed elsewhere in this report.

CLINIC TREATMENTS

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>		<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Allergy	1,480	1,068	Blood tests	4,193	4,244
Chiropractic	1,243	1,166	Diphtheria Immuniz.	3,289	3,926
Eye	427	432	Misc. Immunization	2,425	2,459
Gastro-Intestinal	1,125	1,125	Insulin & Other Injec.	1,540	1,941
General	1,486	1,042	Polio Immunization	5,731	7,096
Metabolic	2,144	1,144	Shick tests	1,683	1,891
Nervous Diseases	1,144	1,144	Vaccinations	2,968	3,489
Neuropsychiatric	215	252			
Orthopedic	1,144	1,144	X-ray Chest 4x5 NCD	4,243	5,856
Pediatric	1,411	1,144	X-ray Chest 14x17 NCD	1,282	1,609
*Pre-employment	826	800	X-ray Dental films	12,021	11,471
Proctology	261	192	Misc. X-ray body work	3,040	3,401
**Rehabilitation	2,050	1,744			
*Retirement	1	6	Total X-rays all Burs.	32,528	34,416
Skin	5,728	4,834			
Surgical	2,398	2,580			
Varicose Veins	70	62			

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Free Treatments	55,522	57,894
Individual patients	27,707	31,251
Total free prescriptions	76,436	81,222
Doctors Home Calls	2,616	2,359
V. M. A.	270	767

Home visits are made by a clinic nurse for follow-up in advising patients with abnormally high blood sugar, to report to City Hospital for diagnosis. The home visits for 1963 totaled 34, nurses are also called upon to assist the city blood bank, and to serve on the Salk and Flu Vaccine programs which are conducted at intervals throughout the City.

Each year over two thousand letters, concerning patients medical histories, are received and answered by the Dispensary personnel.

PHYSICIAN CLINIC: (Dr. William T. Ramage, Physician in Charge) During the year, 1,306 domestics were examined and secured health cards, including 14 who were examined by their own physician. Temporary cards were issued, including tuberculosis (42) and Vincent's Angina (7). There were 11 rejected for venereal disease. All of these were either cured quickly in the case of Vincent's Angina or non-infectious in the case of tuberculosis or syphilis. During the year, 9 taxi-drivers and 175 foster parents were examined, such examination is required by state law. Most such individuals secure their examination and physical approval by private physicians.

CITY DISPENSARY PHARMACY

CHIEF PHARMACIST - - - - - Laurence J. Harris, PhG., R.P.
ASST. CHIEF PHARMACIST - - - - - Nicholas Schlimbracco, PhG., R.P.

PRESCRIPTIONS

The Health and Welfare City Dispensary Pharmacy dispensed approximately 50,000 prescriptions for the year of 1963. These prescriptions are filled for indigent patients who are treated at the City Dispensary and for Welfare patients who are unable to attend our clinics and are treated by physicians in the patient's home. Prescriptions are also filled for patients treated at the Newark City Hospital and other hospitals in the City of Newark, after clearance by our Social Service Department.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PHARMACY

Many preparations which are practical and economical to prepare are prepared in bulk by the pharmacists. The preparation of medications and the packaging of supplies to Parochial Schools, Child Hygiene Stations and other school centers are part of the routine pharmacy work. Records are also maintained for the distribution of Insulin and free State Biologicals to private doctors numbering into the many thousands. The City Dispensary Pharmacy also prepared various eye solutions and eye ointments for the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and also supplies the Venereal Clinic and the Public Health Laboratories with necessary pharmaceutical supplies.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PHARMACY

The functions of the Pharmacy relate to the requisitioning of surgical supplies, drugs, anti-biotics, surgical equipment, State free biologicals, narcotics, alcohol for manufacturing purposes and clinical use. A record of these items are kept up to date and records of free biologicals dispensed to doctors and clinics are also sent to State Department of Health. The purchase orders are processed for payment and a complete record of amounts are kept on file. A check as to dated drugs, anti-biotics and other staple items are constantly scrutinized for date of expiration. Interviewing drug salesmen and professional discussions relating to new drugs are also part of our functions. The Pharmacy maintains at all times a well stocked supply of modern up to date drugs, antibiotics, flu vaccine and polio vaccine.

BUREAU OF DENTAL HEALTH

Harold F. Marlan, B.D., D.D.S., M.P.H., Director
 Irma Velde, B.S., R.N., Ass't. Supv. Nurse
 Gladys Badger, R.D.H., Dental Hygienist

The Dental health program during 1955 emphasized Preventive dentistry for children in the first four grades of the primary parochial schools, thru early case finding methods, follow up corrective treatments, Dental Health Education, and Program Evaluation of incremental and maintenance dental care.

The role of our Dental Hygienist is as using more importance in the area of Dental Health Education, thru increased activities in the schools, namely; classroom lectures, tooth brush demonstrations, visual aids, moving pictures, strip films and nutritional instructions.

Chairside dental health instruction is given to each patient by the dental clinicians and auxiliary personnel.

In the areas of prevention and control, topical applications of Stannous Fluoride are routinely utilized for all clinic patients age 5 to 13. This preventive procedure along with good tooth brush habit, balanced nutritional diet, emphasizing a low intake of sugar rich foods and regular routine dental maintenance care, are measures which are proving effective in reducing dental decay in our school children. We have renewed our efforts to accomplish the fluoridation of our community water supply to effectively reduce the high incidence of dental caries. It is estimated that up to two thirds of dental caries in the younger age group might have been prevented if fluoridation of the public water had been adopted in Newark.

Specialized services in the fields of endodontics, oral surgery and preventive orthodontics are carried out by assigned dental specialists.

The ten clinic facilities are located in parochial schools, housing projects, boys clubs and the Health Department, serving indigent children in both public and parochial schools.

Adult dental care consists of examinations, diagnosis, x-rays, extractions, fillings and periodontal treatments.

DENTAL CLINIC REPORT

No. of Individual Children	6,020
No. of Children Visits	19,108
No. of Children Treatments	29,099
No. of Individual Adults	1,257
No. of Adult Visits	3,093
No. of Adult Treatments	2,301
No. of Dental X-Rays	11,612

Dental Health Program in Parochial School

Children in need of dental care	2,141
Children not in need of dental care	1,256
Total Children Examined	3,397
Total Classroom Lectures	6

CHIEF LILFASE BUREAU - 1963
 Vincent J. Litack, M.D., Director

Charles A. Minnefor, M.D., Asst. Dir.
 Frances M. Blagosz, R.N., Supervisor

DEATH RATE - 11.2 PER CM

The 1963 mortality rate 11.2 per CM, represents a substantial decrease as compared with the mortality rate for 1962, which was 12.7 per CM.

The morbidity rate was 83.2 per CM in 1963 as compared with 81.7 per CM in 1962. This increase in morbidity rate combined with a lowered death rate reflects earlier discovery of new cases and more aggressive follow up of all contacts. This has been effected by round nursing supervision with intensive follow up of all contacts, non-household as well as household, and particular attention given to positive skin test reactors and their associates.

Our newly organized Federal, noon, afternoon and evening clinics held every Tuesday and Thursday, have been of immense help.

The Essex County Case Register, organized through the leadership of Dr. William Dougherty of the New Jersey State Health Department, began functioning January 1963, issuing quarterly reports. Close liaison has been established between our Department and the Case Register to enable us to improve better patient supervision and follow up.

Through a direct grant from the U. S. Public Health Service, a project to supplement and intensify tuberculosis control was started on March 2, 1963. Its primary object is to provide better facilities with added personnel for the examination of clinic patients and contacts.

These evening clinics provide opportunity for lower income working persons who cannot afford private medical care to attend clinic without loss of income. It also permits complete family attendance at one time, an asset to parents of large families where both parents can assist in the childrens' examinations.

This has reduced the number of delinquent contact and patient examinations. It has also made it easier for the continuation of prophylactic chemotherapy in children.

Hundreds of clinic records and x-rays of inactive cases on file were checked for the amount of chemotherapy previously given. Where it was determined that inadequate treatment had been given, INH and PAS were started and continued for a period calculated to make up a minimum of a full two and a half years of drug treatment.

In order to reduce the number of cases of childhood tuberculosis, repeated tuberculin testing of exposed children has been emphasized, with subsequent prophylactic chemotherapy instituted where indicated.

In 1965 there were 2,160 cases of tuberculosis under our supervision as well as 4,849 contacts. Of this number, 341 were active cases, and 440 of them were hospitalized. The total number of clinical pulmonary examinations was 12,951.

There were 13 Court Order Commitments of recalcitrant patients with open active lesions who had repeatedly left the Essex County Sanatorium in Verona, New Jersey, against medical advice. Twelve of these patients were committed to the New Jersey State Hospital in Trenton, New Jersey, due to the fact, that our local Essex County Sanatorium in Verona has no security features to restrain or control an uncooperative patient.

There were six commitments started in 1963 on patients who subsequently were persuaded to return to Sanatorium care on their own initiative. There were fourteen commitments in 1962, nineteen in 1961, as compared with thirteen in 1963. This drop in the number of commitments represents greater patient cooperation as there were an additional six commitments started in 1963, on patients who went to the Sanatorium voluntarily, before Court Order was obtained.

It was necessary to resort to Municipal Court Procedure twenty-two times, in order to insure proper medical supervision of known uncooperative contacts and patients, where their present status was unknown.

The general trend to rely more and more on the inexpensive and convenient tuberculin test continues for obvious reasons. It can be done in the home by our Visiting Nurses on those who are too old and infirm to attend clinic.

CARDIAC DISEASE

During the year 5,617 examinations were performed in our Cardiac Clinic. There were 1,037 electrocardiograms taken and 486 mercurydrin injections given.

Classification of cardiac cases:

Hypertensive-----	629	Obesity-----	8
No heart Disease-----	307	Anemia-----	5
Arteriosclerotic-----	204	Hyperthyroid-----	2
Rheumatic-----	57	Undiagnosed Manifestations	2
Coronary-----	33	WPW Syndrome-----	1
Unknown Heart Disease-----	31	Pericarditis-----	1
Pulmonary Heart Disease-----	30	Myocarditis-----	1
Syphilitic-----	19	Sarcoid-----	1
Congenital-----	8	Myxedema-----	1

NURSING ACTIVITIES

In 1963, 27,150 home visits were made to patients and contacts. These visits provide an essential public service in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis. The nurse teaches precautions and emphasizes good hygiene. They also assist in the rehabilitation and economic problems of the family. When necessary fine tests were performed in the home and we continue to administer streptomycin injections as recommended by private physicians. In addition to our usual nursing activities we participated in the orientation of field work with nursing students from Hospitals and Universities.

CHEST DISEASE BUREAU - 1963DIVISIONAL WORK TOTALSPatients and Contacts Under Supervision

Patients 2,140 - Contacts 4,719-----	6,879
Visits: Patients 11,933 Contacts: 15,217-----	27,150
Clinic Examinations - Tuberculosis, Adults and Children-----	12,951
Clinic Examinations - Cardiac-----	5,617
X-rays 14x5--4,253, 14x17--4,453)-----	9,706
Time Test (Clinic)-----	4,431
Streptomycin Injections (Clinic)-----	2,517
Sputum Examinations-----	2,049
Electrocardiograms-----	1,037
Mercaptydrin Injections (Clinic)-----	486
Heaf Test (Clinic)-----	296
Patients admitted to Verona Sanatorium-----	288
Streptomycin Injections (Home)-----	100
Patients sent to Hospital-----	45
Time Tests (Homes)-----	29
Mercaptydrin Injections (Homes)-----	15
Commitments, Verona Sanatorium and N. J. State Hospital-----	13
Patients admitted to Glen Gardner Sanatorium-----	8
Patch tests (Homes)-----	3

SANATORIA EXAMINATIONS

Verona - Essex County Sanatorium-----	215
Glen Gardner - State Sanatorium-----	14

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY RATE (ALL FORMS)

YEAR	POPULATION	NO. DEATHS	CASES REPORTED	MORTALITY	MORBIDITY
1915	375,000	808	2145	215.5	572.2
1920	417,554	540	1790	130.4	428.1
1925	453,000	378	872	83.4	192.5
1930	440,000	445	1000	101.1	227.3
1935	454,000	316	654	69.5	143.7
1940	429,000	309	584	71.9	136.6
1945	443,000	247	494	55.8	111.7
1950	443,000	209	526	47.2	117.2
1955	443,000	68	490	15.3	110.6
1960	405,000	40	343	9.9	84.7
1961	405,000	52	372	12.8	91.8
1962	410,000	52	332	12.7	80.2
1963	410,000	46	341	11.2	83.2

DEATHS (lapse of time after report case)

No. Cases reported prior to death - within 1 year-----	8	-----	17%
1 to 2 years-----	5	-----	11%
4 years and over--	17	-----	30%
	30	-----	64%
No. Cases reported after death-----	17	-----	30%

DEATHS BY AGE GROUP 1956-1963 (8 year total)

Under 1 year -----	23	45 to 54 years -----	80
1 to 19 years-----	20	55 to 64 years-----	107
20 to 24 years-----	15	65 to 74 years -----	80
25 to 44 years-----	295	75 and over -----	20

Miss P. Lavecchi, R.N., M.S., Super. Nurse.

rate under one month was 28.7 for 1963, while for 1962 it was 24.4.

1,000 deliveries. In 1962 the rate was .5.

37 in 1963.

On 1, July 1977, a total of 1000 fish were collected from 30 of the 100 stations, of which 1,200 were non-residents, 1,000 were residents, and 100 were juveniles. The fish were then taken to the laboratory and held in a large tank until they were ready to be released. The fish were then released at the same station where they were collected. The fish were then released at the same station where they were collected.

Orange Memorial Hospital.

On 1, 1963 we continued our active participation in the Program for the
"1963-1964" session, and during our visit, we had a very interesting
meeting with the staff and students of the school, and we were able to
discuss the situation of the school and the needs of the students.

and 1960 to 1961 were supervised by the 2nd and 3rd classes of
the 1st class, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637

During 1963 our major contribution was coordination of services with the Essex County Welfare Department for handicapped children, continued efforts to help the physically handicapped. Our caseload of about 150 mentally retarded children is maintained.

NURSES' ACTIVITIES

1963

Supervised Babies Born during Year - - - - -	4,539
Total Number Supervised Infant and Preschool Children - - - - -	12,073
Nurses' Visits to Homes - - - - -	43,881
Mothers' Visits to Day-Keep-Well Stations - - - - -	2,352
Number of Babies Attending Day-Keep-Well Stations - - - - -	6,684
New Registrations during Year - - - - -	5,080
Re-registrations during Year - - - - -	1,604
Number Injections against Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus - - - - -	12,493
booster injections against Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus - - - - -	2,125
Number Salk Vaccine Injections against Poliomyelitis - - - - -	16,695
Number Vaccinations against S. Gallitox - - - - -	5,233
Number Patch and Tine Tests (Tbc Screening) - - - - -	1,236
Number Visits to Premature Center - - - - -	176*

*Beginning July 10, 1963

CLINIC REPORT

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>SYPHILIS</u>				
Total New Patients	702	608	795	821
Total Patient Visits	6984	7403	8585	9501
Treatments Given	2961	2709	3912	4006
New Cases Reported from Newark	1150	865	1572	15
Patients Dismissed Arrested or Cured	660	496	446	410
Patients put on Rest	124	155	135	127
<u>GONORRHEA</u>				
New Patients - Male	1140	1074	1121	1206
New Patients - Female	134	448	412	507
Total New Patients	1274	1522	1533	1713
Patients Treated - Male	1643	1327	1775	2115
Patients Treated - Female	351	615	588	652
Total G.C. Patients Treated	1994	1942	2363	2767
Total Visits G.C.	6042	5444	5070	3549

SEXUAL CONTACTS OF PATIENTS (Syphilis & Gonorrhea)

Examined	2088	2561	1877	1983
Found and Examined	1024	1434	1152	1339
Found Infectious	410	541	541	329
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Primary	87	94	76	80
Secondary	124	87	134	129
Early Latent	<u>136</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>229</u>
Totals of Early Syphilis	347	327	401	438

SKIN CLINIC

New Cases	2060
Treatments	4834

Michael J. Pratantuno, K.D., Asst. Health Officer,
Med. Consultant for Parochial Schools,
Mary J. Hoban, R.N., S.S., M.A., Nursing Supervisor,
Immaculate J. Correale, A.B., Social Caseworker.

The Parochial School Bureau provided health service and education during 1963 for approximately 16,000 elementary and secondary school children. Thirty-one elementary schools, three high schools and one two-year commercial school or thirty-five schools, received service. One elementary school and one secondary school were closed by the Archdiocese as of June, 1963.

The school health program is being carried out through the cooperation of the clergy, school administrators, teachers, parents, family physicians, school staff physicians, a school social worker and the nurses. Physicians and nurses assigned to the Parochial School Bureau work in an advisory and directive capacity and many health problems and defects are discovered through physician's examinations and nurses' health appraisals.

The Newark Red Cross Chapter who had originally implemented the Home Nursing courses in the Parochial Schools discontinued the program as of 1963. Consequently, our Home Nursing Program conducted for senior high school girls has been discontinued. The consensus of school Principals and nursing supervisors was that the program had become obsolete.

A change in the Cataractin Testing Program has resulted in the use of the Time Test. This screening program is now being carried out in the first, fifth, ninth and twelfth grades.

The Massachusetts Vision Testing Program on fourth graders has been eliminated. This has brought about a change in the vision screening program carried out by the nurses. Dr. Irving Plain, Division of Health Ophthalmologist, who acts in an advisory capacity to the Parochial School Bureau, has advised the following screening program: All elementary school children are to be screened by the use of the Shellen Eye Chart and grades two through eight, inclusive, will be screened with the + 1.75 Convex Lenses to rule out the possibility of hyperopia.

The Parochial School Eye Clinics conducted by this Bureau examined 476 school children. Glasses were prescribed for 267 children.

Audiometric screening is now being done by the school nurses on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th grades annually. The Mount Carmel Guild Special Services for Parochial School children and the school Principals are responsible for following through on the results of this program. In several schools, the above Agency has conducted a speech and hearing survey of all the school children.

During 1963 we have had to revise and rewrite much of the school nurses manual.

Our school nurses have utilized available community resources such as clinics, private physicians and hospital services through referrals of the special problems found throughout the school year.

The Mount Carmel Guild Special Services for Parochial School children assists our emotionally disturbed children and their families. Children in need of psychological evaluation and recommendation are referred by the school Principal. However, the school nurse and social caseworker cooperate with the Principal and the Mount Carmel Guild Special Services in referring and following through on these special problems. We have one school in our system specifically allocated to special education, and we have special education classes located and being conducted in other of our Parochial schools.

The Dental Bureau in conjunction with the Parochial School Bureau, conducted a dental survey of grades 1 through 4. This program has become a routine part of school dental health and will be carried out each year.

Early in 1964 we will be providing nursing service to Essex Catholic High School whose enrollment is approximately 1,800 students.

SUMMARY OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Nurses Health Appraisals	16,429	14,907
Professional attention by private physicians	4,469	5,218
Professional attention by clinic physicians	922	1,025
Professional attention by private dentists	2,554	1,401
Professional attention by clinic dentists	3,608	2,682
Schools Physicians examinations	7,198	7,603
Nurses classroom inspections of children	18,568	6,711
Nurses classroom talks	1,140	1,129
Nurses home visits and telephone calls	10,324	8,960
School exclusions	3,435	3,307
Number first aids given	8,292	7,232
Number home nursing classes conducted	187	78
Number office conferences held by nurses	41,618	38,293
Audiometric Screening tests	6,198	7,175
Hearing defects found	159	215
Massachusetts Vision Screening Tests	1,993	1,552
Vision defects found	240	241
Smallpox Vaccinations	8	8
Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus Series injections	140	147

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Diphtheria Booster Injections	1,318	718
Schick Tests	100	50
Positive Schick Tests	14	25
Tuberculin Tests	3,179	6,420
Positive Tuberculin Tests	40	91
Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine Injections	2,088	1,471
Asian Flu Injections	445	194

Type of Defect	1962		1963	
	Number Found	Number Corrected	Number Found	Number Corrected
Dental	3,236	5,520 *	5,101	4,340
Vision	1,465	1,568 *	1,754	1,699
Skin	182	222 *	281	330 *
Nose and Throat	363	514 *	288	404 *
Cardiac	79	87 *	94	131 *
Pediculosis	58	77 *	29	9
Nutrition	520	269	373	129
Personal Hygiene	123	123	40	5
Orthopedic-Posture	45	65 *	76	49
Ear- Hearing	88	71	215	108
Other Illnesses and Defects	2,408	3,270 *	2,144	3,038 *

* INCLUDES DEFECTS PREVIOUSLY FOUND- CORRECTED OR REMEDIED THIS YEAR.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH - PAROCHIAL SCHOOL BUREAU
ANNUAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

January, 1963 through December, 1963

A. INTAKE

Referrals Received		40
Referrals Accepted	38	
Referrals Rejected, Withdrawn	2	

B. CASELOAD COUNT

New Cases Added	38	
Cases Re-Opened	4	
Total Cases Added		42
Cases Carried Over From Previous Year		79
Total Cases Open During Year		121
Cases Closed During Year		73
Cases On Books End of Year		48

C. PROCEDURES

1. Interviews		243
With Parents	182	
With Children	32	
With Other Interested and Informed Parties	9	
2. Conferences		83
Clinics (Medical)	3	
Diagnostic and Guidance Centers (Psych.)	7	
Inter-Department	7	
Schools	42	
Social Agencies	24	
3. Correspondence		52
Diagnostic and Guidance Clinics	3	
Hospitals	5	
Inter-Departmental	5	
Parents	16	
Social Agencies	20	
Schools	3	

D. SERVICES RENDERED (To the child and/or member of the family)

1. Referred to Other Agencies		40
Child Placement	2	
Diagnostic and Guidance Clinics (Psych.)	5	
Diagnostic and Treatment Clinics (Speech)	1	

5.12 (continued) (continued) Continued

Employment	4
Financial Assistance	12
Housing	2
Medical Services	7
Legal Aid	2
Recreational Centers	2
Vocational Guidance	1
Volunteer Work	1

2. Moral and Emotional Support 62

3. Interpretive Guidance 115

MEMBERALS ACCEPTED

A. Sources of Referrals Number of Cases

Parochial Schools	37
Parents	1
Pastors	1
Mt. Carmel Guild	2
Parochial School Bureau	1
Total	42

B. Age— Sex Distribution— Reason for Referral

Reason for Referral										Total	Percentage
Age of Child	Parental Def'c.		Economic Def'c.		Multiple		Others				
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	
Under 7		1	1	3			1	1	1	8	19%
7 to 10	2	1	2		1	2		2	1	11	26%
10 to 13	5	3	1	3	1	2			1	16	38%
13 to 15	2		1	3			1			7	17%
TOTAL			5	9	2	4	2	3	3	42	
33.3%		33.3%		14.3%		4.8%		14.3%		100%	

A. STATISTICAL COMPARISON (1962 - 1963)

1. Age Distribution

Age of Child	Statistical Years			
	1962		1963	
	No. of Cases	Per Cent	No. of Cases	Per Cent
Under 7	14	13%	8	19%
7 to 10	33	32%	11	26%
10 to 13	42	39%	16	38%
13 to 15	11	10%	7	17%
15 to 16	6	6%	None	
Total	106	100%	42	100%

2. Distribution of Reason For Referral

Reason for Referral	Statistical Years			
	1962		1963	
	No. of Cases	Per Cent	No. of Cases	Per Cent
Behavioral	26	25%	14	33.3%
Parental Indiffer.	46	43%	14	33.3%
Economic Deficiency	12	16%	6	14.3%
Multiple	17	11%	2	4.8%
Others	5	5%	6	14.3%
Total	106	100%	42	100%

3. Distribution of Cases by Reason for Referral

Reason for Referral	Number of Cases	Resolved	Minimized	Not Resolved
Socio-Cultural	17	13	2	2
Economic	5	2	1	2
Physical	1	—	—	1
Psychological	15	6	4	5
Multiple	24	3	9	12
TOTAL	62			

I. SELECTION OF DATA

- a. Referrals Accepted: In referring sources, the reason for the referral and the age and sex distribution of children, we have used cases referred during the statistical year.
- b. Cases Closed: In social services rendered, we have included cases carried over from the previous year.
- c. Cases Analyzed: Cases closed, we have included cases carried over from the previous year and closed during the statistical year. Of the 77 cases closed during the statistical year, 11 cases have not been analyzed because no social services were rendered and for the following reasons:
 1. In one case the family moved without leaving a forwarding address.
 2. In three cases the families were active with other family social agencies.
 3. In four cases, the parents eventually resolved the problems on their own.
 4. In three cases, the parents were resistant to social services.

II. INTERPRETATION OF DATA

- A. Of the 42 cases accepted during the statistical year, 66% were referred with problems of "behavior", and "parental indifference" to medical recommendations and/or proper hygienic care (Table B).

The statistical comparison of referrals accepted during 1963 with those reported in 1962 shows no change in emphasis. In 1962 as well as in 1963, 66% of the referrals included "behavioral" problems and problems of "parental indifference" (Table 2).

The comparative statistical analysis of the age range distribution of the children referred, shows that in 1963 as well as in 1962, 50% of the referrals were in total or children ranging from 7 to 11 years of age, with the "teenage group" 10 to 11 greater by about 10% of the 7 to 10 year old range (Table 1).

- a. Cases Closed. In assessing the child's difficulties, we have used the family situation as our frame of reference. Upon making our social investigation of the families, we found that the reasons for referral could be generally ascribed to one of five major problem factors which seemed, upon study, to be generic to the child's difficulties, namely: socio-cultural, economic, physical, psychological, and multiple problem factors. Accordingly, we found that 90% of the cases were centered upon socio-cultural, psychological, and multiple-problem factors and of which the reasons for referral were mainly "behavioral" and "parental indifference".

Of the 42 cases studied, 24 (57%) of the children came from multi-problem families of which 9 of the children had been referred with behavioral problems and 7 with problems of parental indifference. Psychological disturbances

on the part of the child and/or parent as a causal factor to the child's difficulties accounted for 15 (24%) of the children referred, of which 7 had been referred with behavioral problems and 5 because of parental indifference. The socio-cultural factor (language barrier and/or value conflicts between those of the family and the wider society) accounted for 17 (27%) of the children referred and the reason for which was parental indifference.

- C. Social Service has been most successful when dealing with socio-cultural problem factors. In this area, interpretation together with some emotional support was sufficient in gaining parental cooperation in fulfilling completely the needs of 13 children out of 17 in this category.

We have been least successful in assisting the troubled child when the causal factors in the home environment were either psychological or multiple. Out of 39 cases in these two categories, we were successful in helping only 9 of the children, somewhat successful in alleviating the troubles for 13 of the children and completely unsuccessful in helping 17 or about 50% of the children (Table 3).

The difficulties in dealing with the multi-problem families is that they have presented a wide range of psycho-social problems which in combination intensify and augment social dysfunction: poor housing in congested, overcrowded areas; economic deficiency (due to one or a combination of two of the following; under-employment, alcoholism, gambling); ignorance, which in most cases may be attributed to minimal or no education at all on the part of the parents; and marital conflicts.

Psychological problem factors have been difficult to deal with because in many cases the parents are resistive to change.

In conclusion, social service "core" cases may be said to have centered upon teen-age children referred with behavioral problems, the causal factors of which have been found to be either psychological or stemming from multi-problem families.

With reference to "across the board" causal factors, social service has been successful in resolving children's difficulties in 24 or 40% of the cases and in minimizing the difficulties in 16 or 26% of the cases (Table 3).

